ORBUS EPIDEMIUS 1643

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GREAVES, Sir Edward

Payne 12/7/11

MORBVS EPIDEMIUS

Anni 1643.

OR,

THE NEW DISEASE

With the Signes, Causes,
Remedies. &c.

Published by Command.

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MORBVS EPIDEMIVS

Anni 1643.

OR,

The New Diſeaſe.

THis ſo frequently tearmed, *The New-Diſeaſe*, although as ancient as [a] *Hippocrates*, to define it with the times, is a *Malignant*, and *contagious Feaver*, being compriſed under the *Genus* of a *putrid*, *continued Feaver*, which proceedeth from putrefaction of *bloud*, or *humours* contained in the greater veſſells. So that the diſeaſe may be truly called, *Febris putrida, continua, maligna, & contagioſa*; that is, *a putrid, continued Feaver, both malignant and contagious*; which we ſhall endeavour to prove, firſt, *Negatively*, by ſhewing that it is not the *Plague*, (as the Relations and Hopes of our enemies, and the Feares of others have ſuggeſted) which may appeare by theſe Reaſons.

[a] In Epidem.

First,[b] *Pestis plerosq; ex iis, quos corripit, jugulat*, of those that are infected with the *Plague*, there alwaies dye, more then escape, but of this *Disease*, where one dies, ten at least, I may safely say more, recover.

Hipp. 3. Epid. & Gal. comm. 1. in Lib. de Vict. rat. in Morb. acut. text 9.

Secondly,[c] *Pestis summè contagiosa est*: as we may instance in that of the *Athenians*, described by the[d] Historian, where the *Physitians* could no sooner come to their *Patients* relief, but they themselves were infected.--*inq; ipsos sæva Medentes erupit clades*. But in this many hundreds have visited their sick Friends without Infection; Physitians, Chirurgians and Apothecaries, who have been daily conversant with them, not any way tainted, although some few have fallen sick, for which it cannot be denied but that it is somewhat, although not extreamly, contagious.

c Inseparabile signum & non proprium & quod non soli convenit.

d Θεραπεύοντες αὐτοὶ μάλιστα, ἐθνησκον ὅσῳ καὶ μάλιστα προσήισαν. Thucyd. de Bello. Peloponn. Lib. 2.

Thirdly, those, which they call, *Bubones* and *Carbunculi*, are frequent concomitants of the *Plague*, neither was it ever known, but that the virulency of the Plague in some bodies, though not in all, betray'd it selfe by *Carbuncles*. Although I am not ignorant, but that these arise many times where the Plague is not, yet I am of [e] *Horatius Augenius* his mind, that in the time of *Contagion*, every *Bubo*, (unlesse proceeding *à Luc Venereâ*) is Pestilentiall, and so to be accounted. But wheresoere this Disease hath spread it selfe, I ne're yet saw any Carbuncle to arise: yet some of late (I heare) have appeared, but very rare, and I hope, ne're to be seen again.

e Lib. 8. de Febr. cap. 5.

Fourthly, Few, or none spotted, in the Plague, escape, in this sickness, although many are spotted, very few (in comparison of them that recover) doe dye.

Not

Notwithstanding, I cannot approve of their Opinion, who to avoid one extreame, runne into another, and because it is not the *Plague*, therefore conceive it not at all *Pestilentiall*, nor to contain any *Malignity*, or *Contagion*, wherefore I shall shew them in the second place, *Positively*, that it is Malignant, as we before defin'd it, and *Contagious*.

For if they allow that *Morbus benignus* is that, which, as Physitians say, *Supra propriam naturam nullum grave Symptoma habet*, they must be enforced to grant, that this is *Morbus Malignus*, because it hath, *pejora quàm pro suæ essentiæ ratione, Symptomata*, or as [f] *Galen*, Κακοήθη δὲ νοσήματα καλοῦμεν, ὅσα κίνδυνον ἀπειλοῦντα τοῖς κάμνουσιν, οὐκ ἀποκόπτει τὴν τῆς σωτηρίας ἐλπίδα. And sure none, upon due consideration, can deny, but that the *Symptoms* of this Disease are more violent, and of farre greater danger, then what ordinarily belong to putrid Feavers; which dangerous *Symptoms* shall be set down among these following *Signes*, which will undoubtedly distinguish, *Malignant* Feavers, from others.

f L. Prorrhet. text. 14.

The first signe is *Magna virium imbecillitas sine manifestâ causâ, A great weaknesse without any manifest cause appearing*. which hath been, and is still very apparent in this Disease, in so much that strong men, in a very short time, have so much lost their vigour, as they have not been able to walk, or scarce to stand, without the help, and assistance of those about them, although there hath been no sudden evacuation to disenable them, either by Vomiting, Purging, Sweating, or Bleeding, neither naturally, or by Art. Nay the Malignity sometimes hath so farre prevail'd over

the vitall ſpirits, that there hath been, to the great affrightment of thoſe about them, *frequens Syncope, & Lipothymia*, Fainting and Swounding, as often as removed from their bedds.

The ſecond ſigne is, *Pulſus frequens, parvus, & admodum debilis, formicans nonnunquam & intermittens, A quick, weak, creeping Pulſe, and ſometimes intermittent.* It would be too long and tedious to ſhew the cauſes of *Simple*, or *Reſpective differences* in Pulſes, it will ſuffice to know, that the preſervation, and diſtribution of the naturall heat, and vitall ſpirits, is by the Pulſe, the uſe of which in generall is, *conſervare* συμμετρίαν *caloris nativi*, or as [g] *Avicen*, *regere ſpiritum*. Now if the heart, being *caloris & ſpiritûs vitalis fons, domicilium, focus, & officina*, and together with the Arteries the Inſtrumentall cauſe, ſhall be affected by putrid, maligne Vapours, empoyſoning the ſtreame, and current of Spirits, from this Fountain, the vitall Faculty muſt neceſſarily decay, and the Pulſe be found weake, and Languide, and that with ſeverall variations.

[g] Lib. 1. Fen. 2. Doctr. 3. cap. 1.

It is likewiſe very obſervable, that *Febris omnis, quâ Febris, pulſus facit magnos*, then on the contrary it muſt needs ariſe from the Malignity, that doth *parvos & debiles reddere pulſus*.

A great controverſy there is, whither by the *Vrine* alſo, *Malignant Feavers* may not be diſcern'd. My opinion with ſome others in briefe is, they cannot, becauſe the *Maligna & venenata qualitas* doth inſenſibly ſteale, and ſeaze on the heart, without any violent agitation, or perturbation of Humours, from which proceeds the alteration of Urines, ſo that the greateſt

greateſt Argument of a Malignant Diſeaſe is, the *Vrine* to appeare good, when there are very bad ſymptoms. Both [h] *Hipp.* and *Galen* tell us, *nullum in Vrinâ eſſe ſignum quod delirium portendat*, and *delirium* is no where ſo frequent, as in theſe Diſeaſes. Yet for the moſt part, *Vrinæ tenues, & crudæ ſunt*, containing no ſediment, or if they doe, *Excremento potius ſimile eſt, quàm ſedimento.*

h In Comm. 2. Prorrhet. ad text. 2.

Many other ſignes there are, taken from the Symptoms, or rather are indeed the Symptoms themſelves, which you may read at large in [i] Authors, I ſhall, for brevities ſake, mention them together. *Dolores capitis intenſi, Vertigo, Oculorum caligo, narium ſtillicidia, Aurium ſurditas & tinnitus. Imaginatio læſa, ſomnus variis & abſurdis imaginibus interpellatus. facies horrida, Cardialgia, Lipothymia, ſingultus, Humorum corruptorum vomitus, vermium excretio, alvi dejectio valdè fatida, atra, livida, vireſcens; extrema corporis frigida.* And neare upon all theſe have I obſerved in this City, in particular perſons, ſince the progreſſe of this Diſeaſe.

i Theodoro Angelutio aBelforte: Euſtachius Rudius. Ioh. Colle. Octavianus Roboretus. Coyttarus. Carolus Gallus. Th. Minadous. &c.

But what need we any farther ſignes then the *Spots*, which appeare upon halfe the number at leaſt of thoſe that fall ſick. *Febres Petechiales, Peticulares, Lenticulares & Purpuratæ*, were never yet known, or otherwiſe accounted then Malignant. except by [k] *Peredam.* whoſe worthleſſe arguments, I paſſe by. Nor is it to be doubted, but the Spotted Feavers were very well known to the Ancients, although no tract, extant, hath been written of them, ſince [l] *Galen* makes mention of his Ἐξανθήματα, and *Hippocrates* his Κωνώπων ἀναλήγματα, & Ἐκφύματα, like to the bitings of Gnats and

k In Scholiis in Meth. Med. Michaelis Ioh. paſchalii Lib. 1. cap. 1.

l Lib. 5. Meth. Med. cap. 12.

and Fleas, the materiall cauſe of theſe Spots, is the moſt thinne, and ſubtle part of the morbifique matter, thruſt out to the skinne, and although it be the ſtrength of Nature, to ſend out theſe Spots, & therefore by ſome are accounted *Criticall*; yet they argue abundance of putrefaction within, and therefore may be accounted *Symptomaticall*. and (contrary to the common opinion) the more Spots, the more danger.

Some from the colour of theſe Spots draw *Prognoſticks*, and tell you, that *rubræ maculæ*, red ſpots ariſe from a good and well tempered bloud, though now corrupted, and therefore are of all the moſt ſafe. *Maculæ flavæ vel virides*, yellowiſh or greeniſh Spots from putrid Choller, and therefore are of a worſe condition. *Maculæ puniceæ & nigræ*, Black and blew ſpots from Melancholy, and aduſt Humours, and therefore are the worſt of all. This for the moſt part holds true, yet oftentimes we find them eſcape, and dye too, with Spots of all Colours.

Concerning the *Cauſes* of this Diſeaſe, there are diverſities of opinions; and that of *Divines* deſerves the firſt place, as being moſt certain that Diſeaſes are ſent from God, as the puniſhments of ſinne, who hath been moſt mercifull to this City, in ſparing us heretofore, when our neighbours round about us were viſited, but although with them, we acknowledge, that God may by his abſolute power, and without ordinary, and ſecond cauſes, ſend the Plague, or other Diſeaſes among us, yet uſually he doth it, according to his ordinary power, working by the mediation of ordinary, naturall Cauſes, which we ſhall now farther enquire after. And firſt to ſpeak of the

generant,

generant, then the *propagating Cauſes*. Some attribute the cauſe of the diſeaſe to the *Aire*, which this Summer, by reaſon of continued Raine, hath prooved hot and moiſt, of which [m] *Galen* ſpeakes thus. *Peſtilentes (vel malignos morbos) oriri eſt neceſſarium, cùm aeris temperatura, à naturali habitu ad caliditatem, & humiditatem immoderatam fuerit converſa.* of which cõſtitution of the Aire [n] *Hippocrates* likewiſe writes at large. Therefore if the weather were ſeaſonable and very hot, the humidity, as ſome ſuppoſe, would be ſpent, and the Diſeaſe ceaſe. As it is reported the Plague doth at *Aleppo*, and other places in the Turkes Dominions. What may happen in that Continent, I know not, but in this our Iſland, I conceive there never wants moiſture enough, to be anſwerable to the greateſt heats, either of the Canicular daies, or any other, and then the danger may be, if the ſeaſon proves hotter or dryer, that this diſeaſe may grow to a higher degree of putrefaction, and malignity, it being too, too often known, that theſe Malignant Diſeaſes forerunne the Plague. But I doe not conceive thoſe accidentall properties of the Aire, *Heat*, or *Cold*, to be neceſſarily requiſite, either to the Generating or Propagating of malignant Diſeaſes. Since we find them rage in all ſeaſons, many years together, as that malignant [o] *Sudor Anglicus*, or the ſweating ſickneſſe, *Anno* 1486. continued Summer and Winter, neare upon forty years. I am therefore of opinion with *Fernelius*, *Platerus*, & others, that the hot and Moiſt conſtitution of the Aire, can be but *Cauſa præparans*, but to make up the *adæquate Cauſe* of Malignant Diſeaſes, there is required that τὸ θεῖον *Hippocratis*, which

[m] 1. de differ Febr. cap. 4.

[n] 3. Epid. Com. 3.

[o] Io. Caius, Lib. de Ephemerâ Britannicâ.

is thought to be, *Aeris constitutio occulto modo & totâ naturâ nobis adversa*, the Aire having its alteration, and ἀνωμαλία from the occult influences of the Heavens: there may be such strange maligne influences of the starres, at this time, but 'tis more then we know, or more then Astrologers have foretold; if the Cause of this Disease must be found i'th *Aire*, I should rather attribute it to those putrid exhalations, drawn up by the Sunne, from stinking matter, Dung, Carcasses of dead Horses, and other Carrion, in and about the City, and were there care taken for the removing these noysome inconveniences, and keeping the Streets sweet, and cleane, it would doubtlesse tend much to the abatement of the Disease.

A Second Cause is attributed to *Diet*, & although there be no such scarcity of Provisions as to force us to feed upon bad meates, yet I cannot altogether excuse our Drink, being for the most part (by reason of the multitude, and concourse of people) over-new, & not ripe or fit for drinking. I could wish the Brewers would somwhat regard our health, as well as their own profit, in drying their Mault sufficiẽtly, throughly boyling their Beere, making cleane their Vessells; whereas the complaint against them is, they make use of slack-dried Mault, not halfe boyle their Beere, adde few, or no hopps, & tunne it up in unwashed Vessells, which causeth the Drink to be crude, raw, and apt to corrupt within us. The Brew-houses all stand upon the Bankes of the River *Isis*, which of it selfe is a cold hungry water, the source & springs of it arising from *Cotswold* in *Gloucestershire*; where at the spring head, the extremity

extremity of coldneſſe in the water is ſuch, that as it is obſerved, Beaſtes refuſe to drink of it; how great care then ought they to take i'th boyling, whereby to alter, and amend this quality of the water.

But we need not look farre for a cauſe, where there is an Army reſiding, as the old verſe ſhewes, which the p *Athenians* called to mind in their Calamity; Ηξει Δωριακὸς πόλεμος καὶ λοιμὸς ἅμ' αὐτῷ. Or as q *Homer* ſpeaks of his Greeks. πόλεμός τε δαμᾶ καὶ λοιμὸς Ἀχαιούς. It being ſeldome, or never known, that an Army where there is ſo much filth, and naſtineſſe in Diet, worſe lodging, unſhifted apparrell &c. ſhould continue long without contagious Diſeaſes.

p Thucyd. Lib. 2.

q Iliad. 2.

The cauſe of its *Propagation* and diffuſion is, *Natura eius contagioſa*. That this Diſeaſe is contagious is not to be doubted, ſince the Rule holds conſtantly true, All Malignant Diſeaſes are Contagious, though all contagious Diſeaſes are not Malignant, the infection, & *Seminium Contagij* being that which the Græcians call σπορὰ, μιάσματα, σπέρματα, νοσερὰς ἀποκρίσεις which are ſent forth, and flow from the party diſeaſed, ſometimes *per expirationem & halitum*, ſometimes *per poros cutis & ἄδηλον διαπνοὴν*, & after being tranſmitted, & received in *corpore analogo*, doe operate, & produce in it the ſame ſpecificall Diſeaſe. The Queſtion is how long theſe *ſemina morbi* may lye hid in the body before they s Fermentate the Humours, and break forth into action. *Cardan* and many others hold they may lurke not only dayes but ſome weekes, before the infection betray it ſelfe; as for example, the venemous biting of a mad Dog, doth long prece'de ὑδροφοβίαν or Feare of drowning; whether the Contagion be taken

r Malignum eſſe, eſt proprietas alicuius tantùm ſpeciei morbi contagioſi.

s Habet ſe contagium Fermenti inſtar, quod in corpore analogo receptum, ſimilem diſpoſitionem illi inducit. Sen.

t Lib. 1. de venenis. Cap. 26.

immediately by contact, or mediately, & at a distance, and that either *per Fomitem*, or *per Aerem*, how the μιάσματα or *inquinamenta*, doe lurke in the body, and whether that body must necessarily be *corpus analogũ* that must receive them, so that beasts cannot catch the disease of us, as we do not catch the Murrein of beasts, it is not Materiall here to be determined. Sufficient it is for our purpose, that it appeares to be Contagious by infecting whole Families, & seldome in any house, where sicke Souldiers of either side are quartered, but the Inhabitants likewise fall sick of the same Disease; but if any man be yet obstinate, and will not beleive it Contagious, I answer him as *Proteus* in *Lucian* did *Menelaus*, who would not beleive he could turne himselfe into fire also, προσένεγκε τὴν χεῖρα. Let him goe near and try.

The Remedies. It may be thought by most, but lost labour, to attempt the setting downe any Remedies, since it is commonly reported, as *Coyttarus* writes, was of his *Febris purpurata*, that the Physitians themselves know not the Disease, nor the cure of it. True it is, we doe not here proceed altogether in the same order and method, as in common putrid Feavers, which contain no malignity in them, but as we find *altera indicantia*, so we must provide *altera remedia*, yet we are not destitute of Rule and Method, to be observed in the cure of these occult malignant Diseases, but as [n] *Eustachius Rudius* well conceives *Occultis omnibus præter naturam affectibus, tacitâ quidem & occultâ medicamentorum proprietate succurrendum, nontamen Empiricorum ritu, sed arte & methodo.* For as in many other things, so in the Nature

n Lib. 1. cap. 1.

ture, and Remedy of these diseases, we must with *Scaliger* have refuge to that *salutare Asylum* of occult qualities, who likewise tells you, [x] *ad manifestas omnia deducere qualitates summa impudentia est*, and they, which goe about to endeavour it, *rationes ineptas, vel ridiculas adferunt*, as [y] *Galen* saith of *Epicurus* and *Asclepiades*. These *Morbi maligni* are indeed, *Fernelius* his *Morbi totius substantiæ*, *contra quos, non calidis, frigidis, humidis & siccis, sed his quæ tota substantia agunt pugnamus*, That *Maligna διάθεσις* contained in them, is not to be expell'd by any other Medicaments, but 'Αλεξιτήρια. It will therefore plainly appeare, that in the cure of this malignant Fever now raging, all our intentions ought to be directed to these two, *the Malignity*, and *the Fever*, from which of these the greatest danger may arise is chiefly to be considered. The Fever sometimes requires Vomiting, Purging, Bleeding; especially in the beginning, of which we shall speak more hereafter. That which is principally to be regarded, is for the most part, *the malignity*, which being timely prevented by some Alexipharmacall Medicine, there will be little danger of the ensuing Disease. I have known some who presently upon complaint of Chilnesse, of aking and dizenesse in the head, have taken a Cordiall, gone straitway into bed, and sweat, and risen next day, without any distemper: which may very well be, by discussing, and expelling the *miasma*, and *inquinamentum putredinale*, before it have fermented, and assimilated the whole Masse. And by this means alone, was cured that most fatall Disease ἱδρώτων or *Sudor Anglicus*, which raged with such

[x] Exercitat. 218. Sect. 8.

[y] Lib. 1. de Nat. Fac. cap. 14.

 destructive

destructive violence, (till constant sweating for 24. houres, the only certain Remedy was found out) that neighbouring Countries did not believe this Island had so many inhabitants as died. It is requisite therefore to set downe proper and specificall Medicines, *ad διαφόρησιν*, or the expulsion of the Malignity. *Theodoro Angelutio à Belforte*, who writ his book, *de Febre Malignâ* after his recovery from the Disease, and therefore may be the better credited, divides those Medicaments, which preserve the Heart from malignity, into sixe Classes, but more compendiously, they may be divided into these two, *Simplicia*, & *Composita*: of the first sort, are *Angelica*, *Valeriana*, *Carduus benedictus*, *Scordium*, *Acetosa*, *Tormentilla*, *Dictamnus*, *Scabiosa*, *Vincetoxicum*, *Ruta*, *Morsus Diaboli*, *Veronica*, *Pimpinella*, *Scorzonera*, *Calendula*, *Absynthium*, *Zedoaria*, *Imperatoria*, *Gentiana*, *Baccæ Iuniperi*, *Cornu Cervi*, *Os de Corde Cervi*, *Bolus Armenus*, *Terra Sigillata*, *Smaragdus*, *Hyacinthus*. The second sort, or Compounds, are, *Theriaca Andromachi*, *Mithridatium*, *Confectio Liberans*, *Electuarium de Ovo*, *Diascordium Fracastorii*, *Pulvis Saxonicus*, *Antidotus Guidonis de Cauliaco*, *Pulvis Cæsaris rubeus*, *& Gryseus*, *Electuarium Camphoratum Kegleri*, and others. Out of all which upon occasion we may make choice, select Cordialls for our use and purpose, the poorer sort, and *Common Souldiers*, when they first find the Disease comming upon them, may take a draught of Carduus-Posset-drinke, and with it some *Diascordium*, *Venice or*, *London Treacle*, sweating after it, or an Electuary may be compounded of them after this manner.

† Gal. de Antidotis. v.

R.

R. *Confect. Liberant.* v nc. i.
Diascord. Fracast. vnc. sem.
Theriac. Andromachi.
Pulv. Saxon.
Elect. ex Ovo. an. Drach. ij.
Cum Syrup. ex Acetos. Citri.
Vel Luiulæ fiat Electuarium.

Take a Dramme of it in a draught of Posset drink, in which *Carduus*, *Angelica*, *Scabious*, *Sorrell*, or *Marigold Flowers*, have been boyled; The Richer sort may take likewise of the same *Electuary*, and drink after it three or foure ounces of this *Iulep* made of distilled waters, which doe penetrate more, and sooner provoke sweat.

R. *Aq. Cardui.* b.
Angelice.
Bugloss. an. vnc. iij.
Sudorif.
Theriacal. an. ʒ jß.
Syrup. ex Acetos. Citr. vel è Limon. unc. ij.
Luinle. vnc. i.
Spirit. Vitrioli gtt. 12.
Misce.

Some repose great confidence in costly powders, as *Bezoar*, *Contrayerua*, *Gascons Powder*, *Vnicornes Horne*, and now a dayes the Lady *Kents* Powder (as it is vulgarly called) is in great esteeme. The ingredients of which are not commonly known, although we may guesse at them. 'Tis generally found by experience, they say, that this powder is of incomparable virtue, although I have known when it hath not answered our expectation, and that Cordialls fetcht from

from the Apothecaries shop, have at last proved more effectuall. Neither doe I think it good to trust altogether to new inventions, when we have so many Antidotes approved of by the Ancients, and continued with happy successe to these our times. *Præstat benè inventis, ac probatis uti, quàm nova componere*; and I know not who speakes thus to the purpose. *Cùm omnia illa Alexipharmaca experientiâ potius quam ratione inventa sunt, nemo suam salutem gloriosis nonnullorum promissis concredat, neq; novis medicamentis, sed iis, quæ à multis probata fuêre, confidat.* For if the *Bezoar stones* (which are thought to give the vertue to most of those powders) be very rare and scarce among the Indians themselves, sure the great number we have must needs be counterfeit, and very unsafe it were for any man to rely upon them alone, to save his life. What likewise that rare, treasur'd up Unicornes horne is, I know not, nor could yet ever learne, and have no such confidence of its virtue, as to entrust my life to it.

Nor is it enough, to take *Cordiall Medicines* once, or twice, thinking then we are secure; but all the time of the Disease, as towards night, to drinke this or the like Iulep.

R. *Aq. Borrag.*
Acetos. an. unc. j
Bezoard. Sem. unc.
Syrup. Laiule. unc. j.
Diascord. Fracast.
Confect. liberant. an. Scrup. j.
Aceti scordii. drach. ij.
Misce.

to

to drink likewise one or two ounces, every second, or third houre, of this following.

R. *Aq. Cardui.* b. unc. iij.
Luiule.
Herculis Saxon. frig. an. unc. ij.
Bezoard. unc. 1.
Syrup, Garyoph.
Luiule.
E Limon. an. drach. ſvj.
Confect. liberant. drach. ij.
Alkerm. drac. 1.
M. ft Iulapium.

Theſe or the like may be altered upon any occaſion, and made fit to be anſwerable both to the Diſeaſe, and the Symptoms. The ſhavings of *Harts-Horne* are of ſingular good uſe in this Diſeaſe, both to boyle in Poſſet-Drinke and broth, or to make a decoction thus.

R. *Raſur. Corn. Cerv.* unc. Sem.
C. C. præp. drach. ij.
Aq. Fontane Lib. ij. ſem.
Coq. ad Tertias, addendo.
Rad. Scorzonere, drac. ij.
Sem. & Cort. Citri. an. ʒ jſ.
Santal. Citrin. Sem. drach.
Affunde Aq. Scordii. unc. v.
Ebulliant ſemel atq; iterum. Col. tum adde.
Succi è Limon. unc. Sem.
Syrup. è Limon. unc. ij.
Sp. Vitriol. q. s.
ad gratam aciditatem.

This Drink quencheth the Thirſt, opens obſtructi-

ons, and resists both putrefaction and malignity. Of which, or other waters we may likewise make Cordiall emulsions.

R. *Sem. Cardui.* b.
Napi. an. ~~3iß~~ 3iß
Aquilegie. drach. i.
Melon. excort. unc. sem.
Simul contund. in Mortar.
Marmoreo, sensim affusis.
Aq. Borrag.
Cardui. b.
Acetose.
Scabiose an. unc. ij.
Ft s. a. Emulsio. cui adde.
Magist. Perlar. drach. sem.
C. C. *ust. præp.* Scrup. ij.
M. Dulcoretur Rotul.
Manus Christi perlat. q. s.

The Malignity thus provided against, we are in the next place to consider the *Fever*, and in this, as in other putrid Fevers, many times we find Nature endeavouring to expell the Morbifick matter by Vomiting, and that very often *cum ægri* εὐφορίᾳ, and the great ease of the Patient, which course we may safely follow, and help Nature in the beginning of the Disease, for which Method in Practice, we can produce more reason and experience, then authority; although we are not destitute of [a] That neither, when there is *Turgida materia ad superiora vergens*. And in that Malignant Camp-disease, which raged in *Hungary*, *anno* 1566. and agrees very much with this our *Morbus Castrensis*, *Tob. Coberus*, writes thus. [b] *In morbo*

[a] Gal. comm. in Hipp. Aph. 24. Lib. 1.
[b] Obs. Castrens. Vngaric. Decad. 2. Observat. 5.

morbo Vngarico ad vomitum, tanquam ſacram Anchoram, mox confugiendum eſſe, neminem negaturum, qui curationi hujus morbi interfuerit. and drawes his Argument from the copiouſneſſe of viſcous, tough Humors, lodg'd in the ſtomach, and entrails, which Nature was not able to concoct, nor could they be otherwiſe diſcharged, but by this ſudden evacuation. By this means uſually, that *Saburra vitioſorum humorum in ventriculo & primis viis*, is removed, and the *Nauſea*, *Dolor*, *Æſtus*, *Amaritudo*, *Anxietas*, incident to this Fever, much leſſened, if not quite taken off. Yet I would wiſh a man well adviſed, before he adventure to give ſtrong, *Antimoniall Vomits* in this diſeaſe, gentle and eaſy Vomits, as *Aqua tepida*, *Oxymel*, *Vinum Scyllit.* *Decoctum Raphani*, *&c.* may ſafely be adminiſtred.

But all Bodies are not apt, or fit for vomiting, and to ſuch Lenitive Medicines, moderate purging Phyſick may be preſcribed, as *Syrup of Roſes*, *Manna*, *Caſſia*, *Tamarinds*, and (*Turgente Materia*) *Rheubarb*, *Agarick*, *Sena*, or our common *purging infuſion*, conſiſting of the three latter, & their correctives, with an addition of ſome proper Syrups to it. And theſe *minorative medicines* muſt be taken in the beginning of the Diſeaſe, (*ſi turgeat materia*) before the third day be paſt, otherwiſe better it is (in reference to that of • *Hippocrates*. *Concocta movere et purgare oportet, non cruda*) to forbeare all theſe, and make uſe only of *Clyſters*, or ſometimes (if occaſion ſo require) purging per *Epicraſin*. With theſe purgatives likewiſe *Heurnius* tells us, he hath admixed *Alexipharmaca*, putting Nature to contrary motions, purging,

c Aph. 22. lib. 1.

d Lib. de Peſte cap. 9.

Purging and Sweating both at once, and that, with very good succesſe. But from ſtrong violent Purgatives, as *Scammonie, Colocynth, Turbith, &c.* we muſt by all means abſtain, it being known by ſad experience, that they have proved fatall to the ſick, by overmuch diſturbing, and weakning of Nature, drawing inwards putrid, maligne Humors, after which, too, too often followes, a deſperate *Diarrhæa*, and ὑπερκάθαρσις.

In the beginning likewiſe of this Feaver, the opening of a *Veine* is very requiſite, eſpecially for *Plethorick bodies*, where the Quantity of the Bloud diſtending the Veſſells is burdenſome to Nature, and where Repletion is another Diſeaſe: For if fulneſſe of Blood be of it ſelfe dangerous, as [e] *Hippocrates* tells us, how great muſt the danger be, when this fulneſſe ſhall be corrupted? Wherefore [f] *Galen* univerſally pronounceth, *Saluberrima eſt in omni putridâ febre ſanguinis miſſio.* Yet ſome there are, who utterly condemne letting bloud, and object the horrid Symptoms, and great weakneſſe incident to this Feaver. But we finde in Peſtilentiall Feavers (where the Symptoms and weakneſſe are not leſſe) [g] *Galen* lets bloud, and *Ruſus* (more ancient then *Galen*) whom [h] *Oribaſius* commends for ſo doing. So likewiſe [i] *Paulus Ægineta*, [k] *Aëtius*, and with the Grecians conſent *Avicen, Averroes*, the chiefe among the Arabian Phyſitians. Phlebotomy therefore doth well before the fourth day be paſt, after which time when the Diſeaſe hath diffus'd it ſelfe, and wrought a Turbulency, and confuſion in the Humours, for the Generality it is obſerved, not ſo much to help, as weaken

e Lib. 3. de Diæta.

f Lib. 11. de Meth. Med.

g Lib. 14 de Meth. Med. cap. 10.

h Cap. 25. lib. 6. ſuæ Synopſeos.

i Lib. 2. c. 36.

k Cap. 94.

weaken Nature, although by Leeches the *Hæmorrhoide Veins* have been opened after that time with good succeſſe. And in caſe the Phyſitian be not ſent for till five or ſix daies be paſt, *Galen* adviſeth us (if there be *Ingens morbus & virium robur*) after that time to let bloud. [l] *Quoniam quintum ſæpe diem, aut ſextum ab initio expectant, priuſquam nos ad curandum accerſant, expediet nihilo ſecius ſanguinem detrahere, etiamſi hujus auxilii tempus ſit omiſſum.* Where there is *Cacochymia, ſine Plethora*, we muſt ſparingly diminiſh the Quantity, and (as farre as may be) endeavour to amend the Quality. And ſince there is no loſſe of bloud without ſome loſſe of Spirits alſo, we muſt not unadviſedly draw bloud, but ſeriouſly conſider, and weigh the [m] Σκοποὶ τῆς φλεβοτομίας, ſet down by *Galen* for our direction. *The Patients, Age, Strength, Conſtitution, Country, Diet, the Time, &c.* Guided by which we cannot erre, nor ſhall ever have cauſe to repent of what we have undertaken. The Queſtion is when the Spots appeare, and that Nature ſeems to thruſt out the Diſeaſe, whether we may let bloud, or not? [n] *Fracaſtorius* Forbids it. But the Anſwer in briefe is, we may; becauſe the ſpots are only putrid evaporations, thruſt out to the circumference, the ſeeds and matter whereof remain within, in the Center, and are in part drawn away by letting bloud: in the Small Pox or Meaſels, the caſe is farre different, for there the Putrid matter it ſelfe is thruſt out to the skinne, which by bloudletting would be drawn back again. But in [o] *Febre Petechiali, Iohannes Colle*, and *Ludovicus Mercatus* (if you think them Authentick) ſay, *Semel, bis, ter, vel ſæpius ſangui-*

[l] Lib. de Curand. ratione per ſanguinis miſſionem.

[m] Lib. eodem.

[n] Lib. 3. de Contagione. Cap. 5.

[o] Lib. 6. Cap. 4.

ſanguinem detrahere licet.

I know no reaſon, why the Common people account it death to ſleep after letting bloud, and therefore keep them waking all the day after, or at leaſt ſix houres. p *Fernelius* only gives the reaſon thus, *ne languidior calor extinguatur, aut obruantur imminuti ſpiritus*, which after one houres ſpace, I thinke we need not feare; I am ſure q *Galen* when he had drawn bloud from his patient, *uſq; ad animi deliquium*, within two houres let him ſleep, and would not wake him, and in the greateſt *Haimorrhages* which come of themſelves, we let them preſently ſleep without danger.

p Lib. 2. Meth. Med.

q Meth. Med. cap. 4.

Veſicatories applied to the extreme parts, Armes, and Leggs, are of good uſe, by drawing and diverting the virulent matter from the head, and Principall parts. *Cantharides* are moſt in uſe to make them, nor did I ever yet find, which many feare, that the Bladder ſuffered any inconvenience from them, they may be applied ſafely upon any, but a Criticall day.

Concerning *Ligatures*, and *Frictions*, of the Leggs and Thighes, ſetting on Cupping-glaſſes, ſcarifying, applying Pigeons to the Feet, or opening Veins in the Feet, if a *delirium* be inſtant; to ſpeak particularly of theſe, and to anſwer all doubts & objections, which may be raiſed, would require a Volume. There being as r *Thomas Minadous* calls them, an Ocean of difficulties, *De ſanguinis miſſione*, ſaith he, *de Phænigmis, optime deus? quanta habita diſſentio eſt, de Cucurbitulis, de malleolorum ſcarificatione, de hirudinibus, de ipſis interdum Frictionibus, de Lavacris. &c.*

r Lib. 2. cap. 3.

Concern-

Concerning Diet, and the government of the ſick, *quoad res non naturales*, ſome are of opinion, becauſe thoſe of the Northern Climates are the greateſt feeders, therefore Meat, and the cuſtome of feeding ought not to be prohibited in acute Diſeaſes. But reaſon, & experience ſhew the contrary, *Victus tenuis* is here by all means to be obſerved, and the more violent the Symptoms are, the more ſparing and ſlender the Diet. Nature having enough to doe in concocting the peccant Morbifick matter, cannot with ſecurity be taken off, from that employment, to concoct meat alſo, and whoere ſhall adventure to give meat, will find, that he doth not ſo much nouriſh the Man, as the Diſeaſe. But for the moſt part, their ſtomacks nauſeate and abhorre ſollid meats, therefore their chiefe nouriſhment conſiſts of broths, altered with the ſhavings of *Harts-Horne*, ſufficiently infuſed in the water, over Embers, then boyled with theſe or the like Rootes, and hearbs, as *Succory leaves*, and *Rootes, Perſly roots, ſweet Fennell*, and *Aſparagus roots, Sorrell, Borrage, Bugloſſe leaves and flowers*, &c. Broths in this or the like manner prepared, are as well Medicaments, as nouriſhments. Sometimes for exchange they may be permitted, *Watergruell, Pannado, Caudle, Mace-Ale*, or the like.

They wrong the ſick very much doubtleſſe, who in the extremity of Heat, and drougth, altogether forbid Drinke, ſuffering the very radicall moiſture to be dried, and conſumed by the preternaturall heat prevailing, therefore ſmall Beere, as they may not drink overmuch, ſo neither muſt it altogether be debarr'd them; but becauſe many times through negligence,

gence, it is cru'de and not well boyled, 'twere safer to take cleer Posset-drinke, with a small quantity of sugar added, or to make it more effectuall, boyle shavings of *Harts-Horne* in the *Posset-drinke*, adding some few drops of the *Spirits of Vitriol* withall to drink sometimes *Harts-Horne decoction*, and other *Iuleps* before mentioned, which quench the thirst, resist Putrefaction, and mitigate the violent heat of the Fever. I have heard diverse commend *Vlmaria*, or *Mede-sweet*, and attribute so much to it's virtue, as the cure of this Disease, being boyled in Broth, or Posset-drinke. I know no such rare virtue it hath, yet I conceive it may conduce somewhat to those who are troubled with the *Diarrhœa*, or *flux* in this Disease, being of a *Styptick* quality, as also *cold*, and *dry*.

There is required a pure *Aire*, voyd of all noysome, offensive smells, and Temperate, as not cold, to cause a constipation of the Pores, so not overhot, to encrease the Fever, yet the patient must be sufficiently covered with cloathes, to discusse, and breath forth Putrid Fuliginous vapours.

Sleep strengthens the Spirits, encreaseth the naturall heat, and concocts vitious, peccant humors. Therefore if hot vapours, by inflaming the Braine, attenuate, and disperse the Animall Spirits, and so consequently cause continuall waking, we may warily use *Medicines* to fixe, quiet, and sweetly compose the same spirits, and so procure sleep. Such are *Theriaca recens*, *Philonium*, *Requies Nicholai &c.* and if need require *Laudanum Paracelsi*. *Diacodion* with some *Diascordium Fracastorii* admixt, doth the like.

like. Or the temples may be annointed with *Vnguentum Populeon, Oleum Violac. Nymphæa, Nacis. Mosch. expreß.* and some few graines of *Opium.*

Repose and quietnesse is very requisite, Motion and exercise dissipates the naturall Heat, which should be employed in concocting the Morbifick matter: therefore [f] *Hippocrates* justly reprehends *Herodicus*, for that he had kill'd many, by advising them, to strive and use exercise in Fevers.

[f] 6. Epid. Com. 3. text. 35.

Many inconveniences, and ill symptoms follow from the Excrements overlong retained, therefore if the body be not otherwise answerable, every other day make use of a *Glyster*, or *Suppository*.

Be Cheerefull and Pleasant, as farre as the Disease will give leave, avoid all sad thoughts, and sudden passions of the Mind, especially *Anger*, which addes fire to that Heat, inflames the Bloud, and Spirits, and at length, sets the whole Fabrick in Combustion.

The Præservatives.

After the Remedies, I conceive it may prove very beneficiall, and worth labour, to set down in briefe some *Præservatives*, for avoiding the Disease. The Common-souldiers or poorer sort, may take a Clove or two of Garlick in the Morning, which by [t] *Galen* himselfe is called *Rusticorum Theriaca*, and although it be noe good food or nourishment, yet 'tis a good Medicament. Next they may drinke Worm-wood Beere in the morning, which resists putrefaction of humours, and keeps out infection, or they may eate with Butter some few leaves of *Rue*, or *Sage*, & when they accompany their sick fellow Souldiers, let them smell to *Rue* or *Wormwood*. Let them burne in the houses where they are Quartered, *Pitch, Refine, Frankincense,*

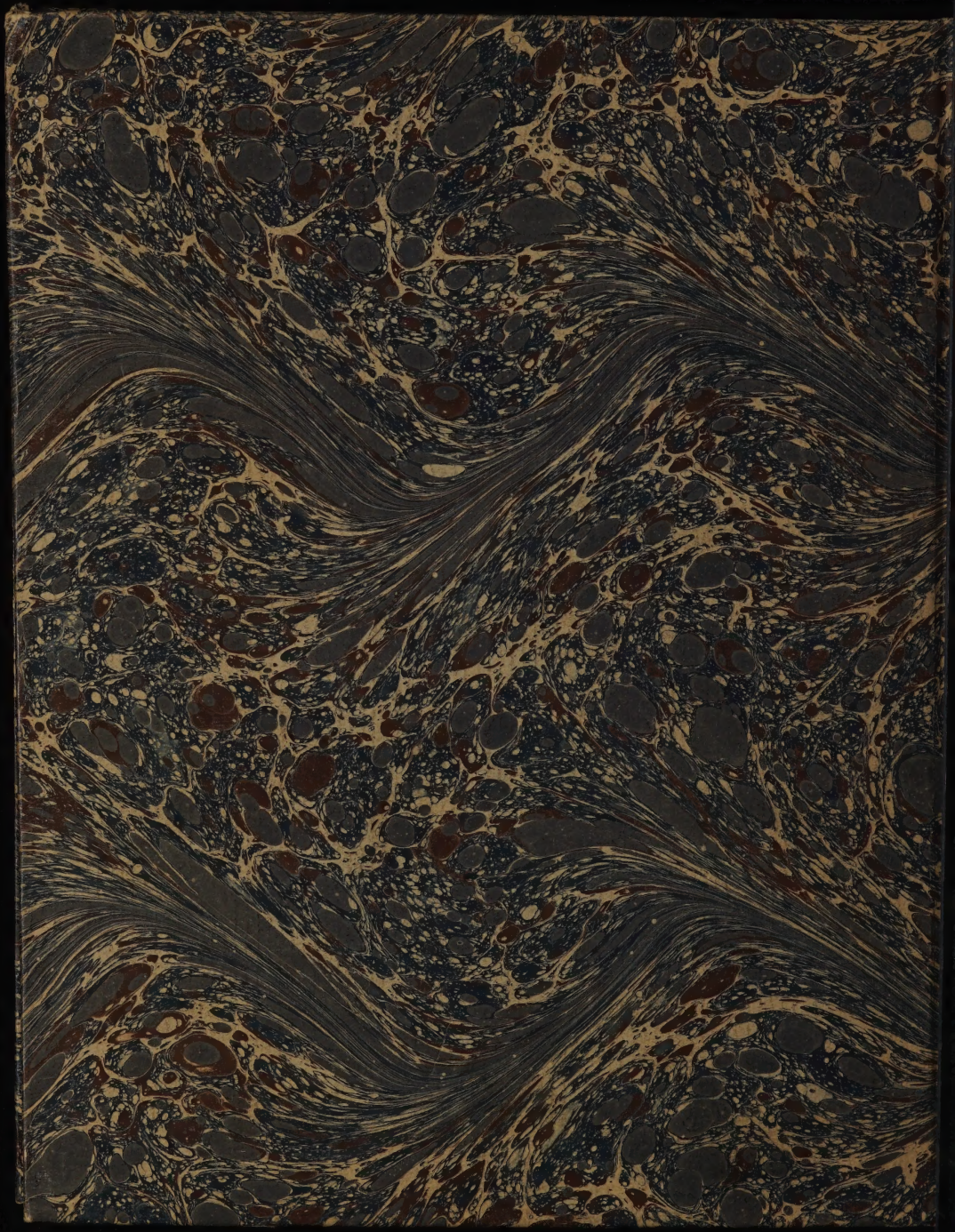
[t] 1. de diff. Febr. cap. 3.

kincence, Iuniper wood, or flash a little *Gunpowder.* The Apothecary will afford the better sort *Ruffus his Pills,* which are good, as against the Plague, so all malignant Diseases, make halfe a dram into three Pills, and take them in the morning fasting. They consist of these three things, *Aloe,* which strengthens the Stomack, and Intestins, freeing them from vitious ill humours. *Myrrhe,* resists putrefaction, *Saffron,* strengthens the Vitalls. Of these three likewise consists *Elixir Proprietatis Paracelsi,* only there is *Oile of Sulphur* added, which is also very well knowne, to resist putrefaction. This is doubtlesse an excellent Preservative being taken six or seven drops, in some Bezoardick water, or in a little glasse of Sack, or Whitewine. Those which goe to the sick, may doe well to put some *Mithridate,* or *Venice-Treacle* into their Nostrills, to bite *Zedoarie,* or *Angelica,* and hold it in their Mouthes, or smell to *Balls,* or as they usually call them *Pomanders,* made of *Ladanum, Benzoin, Styrac, Calamit, Lignum Aloes, Rhodium. &c.* Let them burne in their Houses, the wood, and berries of *Iuniper, Bayes, Amber, Myrrhe, Benzoin.* Other preservatives I could here likewise put downe, but they are for the most part more Elaborate, Chymicall, and not to be readily procured against this present occasion. But the best means of preserving us, and those which, (under God) we chiefly rely upon, are *Medicamenta Alexipharmaca,* Antidotes, and those that doe (as we said before) *totâ substantiâ agere contra Morbos malignos,* as *Theriaca, Diascordium, Mithridatium, &c.* Those being absolutely the best Preservatives against the Disease, which are the

Remedies

Remedies of it. [u] *Galen* himſelfe moſt excellently in his Book *de Theriaca ad Piſonem* approves and adviſeth this courſe. *Sanus frequenter Alexipharmacis utatur, ut exteriùs occurrentibus injuriis, & contagio corpus reſiſtat, & ſi quando paſſum aliquid fuerit, ad ſanitatem facilè reducatur.*

[u] Cap. 16.

Thus for the eaſe and benefit of others, have I deſcribed what things are neceſſary and uſefull againſt this Epidemicall Diſeaſe: and that I might conceale nothing materiall, I have deſcended even to the loweſt and meaneſt Directions, which ſome perhaps would have pretermitted, as ſlight and triviall, but I account nothing minute and contemptible, whichmay conduce to the Life and Preſervation of MAN.

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